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Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the " Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature "

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 6, Part 10) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission, as quickly as possible and in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology (*continued*)

(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases

NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use of the plenary powers is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Vol. 6, Part 10) in relation to the following names :—

(1) *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758 (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), designation of a type species for, in harmony with current usage (Z.N.(S.)280) ;

(2) Houttuyn (M. H.), 1787, *Animalium Musei Houttuinensi Index*, suppression of new names in (Z.N.(S.)293) ;

(3) *Phaleena* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), suppression of, and validation, as of subgeneric status, of eight terms used by Linnaeus for groups thereof, namely *Bombyx*, *Noctua*, *Geometra*, *Tortrix*, *Pyralis*, *Tinea*, *Alucita*, as from 1758 ; *Attacus*, as from 1767, for use in accustomed sense, together with the names of families based thereon (proposal submitted under *Opinion* 124) (Z.N.(S.)462) ; also alternatively, as regards *Bombyx* and *Pyralis* (to be accepted as from Fabricius, 1775), designation of type species for (Z.N.(S.)288 and 331).

(4) *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera), designation of type species for, in harmony with current usage, thereby also preserving usage of *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840 (Z.N.(S.)332).

2. In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56) corresponding Notices have been issued to the serial publications " Nature " and " Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,
Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

28, Park Village East,
Regent's Park, LONDON, N.W.1.
29*th August* 1952.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE SPECIES FOR "SPHINX" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) IN HARMONY WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE

By JIŘÍ PACLT

(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)280)

The generic name *Sphinx* was published in 1758 by Linnaeus (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 489), by whom it was applied to those moths (the Hawkmoths) which he regarded as generically distinct from the rest of the moths, which he placed in the genus *Phalaena*.

2. Stephens in 1828 (*Ill. Brit. Ins.*, Haust. **1** : 121) selected *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 489) to be the type species of this important genus, and this selection was later repeated by Westwood & Humphreys (1843, *Brit. Moths* **1** : 13).*

3. With very few exceptions, entomologists ever since Stephens' day have accepted *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus as the type species of this genus. It is unfortunate therefore that Stephens' selection of this species is antedated by that by Latreille who in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440) selected *Sphinx euphorbiae* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 492) to be the type species. No author since Latreille has accepted this species as the type species of *Sphinx* Linnaeus or has placed it in that genus, *sensu stricto*.

4. I am of the opinion that it would be highly undesirable to disturb the use of the name *Sphinx* Linnaeus for *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus and its congeners, having regard to the facts that :—(1) with very few exceptions the generic name *Sphinx* Linnaeus has been uniformly used for *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus and great confusion would result if it were necessary to abandon this practice ; (2) the application of the ordinary rules in this case would involve a confusing transfer of the name *Sphinx* Linnaeus to the genus to which *Sphinx euphorbiae* Linnaeus is referred, thus displacing the name *Celerio* Oken, 1815, a name which has for a long time been applied to that genus.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the decision now proposed to be made, and (*b*), having done so, to designate *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of that genus ;

(2) to place the name *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender of generic name : feminine), with the type species specified in (1) above, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;

(3) to place the trivial name *ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Sphinx ligustri*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

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*It should be noted that some authors have argued that *Sphinx ligustri* Linnaeus, 1758, became the type species of *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, by tautonymy, through the action taken by Linnaeus in 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 287), but this argument is unacceptable, for the principle of tautonymy is applicable only on the first publication of a name.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SUPPRESS FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES THE CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF ANIMALS FORMED BY MARTINUS HOUTTUYN PREPARED UNDER THE TITLE "ANIMALIUM MUSAEI HOUTTUINIANI INDEX" IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF THE COLLECTION WHICH TOOK PLACE IN 1787

By H. ENGEL

(*Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's Reference : Z.N.(S.)293)

When Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Dr. (born Hoorn 1720, cf. my Alphabetical List of Dutch Zoological Cabinets and Menageries, 1939, in *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde* **27** : 283, Nr. 399, and the addition given by Schierbeek in 1940 in his : *Sepp-Nozeman, Nederlandsche Vogelen*, 1770-1829's *Gravenhage:* 13-14 from which we see i.a. that he was buried on the 2nd May 1798) had finished his "Natuurlyke Historie" (Amsterdam 1761-1785), he decided to sell the collections he had made with a view to his studies for this work.

2. Hence the Catalogue of Sale of his Cabinet was issued 1787-1789, about ten years before his death. This catalogue seems to be very rare now. Incidentally, the bookseller Mr. Steiner (A. Ascher & Co., Amsterdam) showed me a specimen of it, asking for information and kindly allowing me to study it for the sake of the curious fact that Houttuyn described many new species in it. Obviously Sherborn's statement (1902, *Index Animalium*, Sectio prima : XXIX) : "Houttuyn, M., Mus. Houttuiniani, Pars I, 8vo., Amst. (1786) Anonymous, a few n. spp. undescribed, therefore not recorded : Insecta not binom." is wrong. Houttuyn himself is the author ; many of the new species may be recognised, as he gives a description or a reference to some older author. The date of the sale is March 14th 1787, seq. If the names which he gave to insects were not to be recognised as binominal, Linné's twelfth edition would not be a binominal work either, for Houttuyn followed it exactly in the division of the genera.

3. The Catalogue can be regarded as having been published within the meaning of Article 25, since it was included by Sherborn in his *Index* and hence must have been known to him, and since it also was mentioned by W. Engelmann and J. V. Carus, 1861 (*Bibliotheca zoologica* **2** : 1607), as : "Musaei Houttuiniani, Pars I, quae spectat Regnum Animale, Amsterdam 1786" and by D. Murray, "Museums, their History and their Use," Glasgow, 1904, II, p. 292, under the same title." The last author also mentions : "Animalium Musaei Houttuinianae rudera, Amsterdam 1787."

4. In the Algemeene Konst- en Letterbode Nr. 17 of 1788, p. 136, it is announced that the rest of Houttuyn's collection, comprising the plants and instruments, will be sold in the beginning of 1789 or earlier ; *ibidem* Nr. 35,

Feb. 27, 1789, p. 71, and Nr. 36, March 6, 1789, p. 80, March 30-31 1789 is mentioned as the date of the sale. This pertains to the second part of the catalogue containing " Musaei Houttuiniani Pars II, quae complectitur Regnum Vegetabile," and " Musaei Houttuiniani Pars III, quae continet Regnum Minerale," which is bound into one volume with Pars I in our Catalogue.

5. As given below, the Catalogue may be cited under different titles or subtitles, but the last one must belong to another publication, not mentioned elsewhere.

The titles in our copy are :—

(*a*) p. I, French title : " *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index.*"

(*b*) p. III, title: "Catalogus van eene uitmuntende Verzameling van allerley Soort van Dieren en dierlyke zaaken, tot opheldering der Natuurlyke Historie. In meer dan dertig jaaren vergaderd en, volgens het Samenstel van den wydberoemden Linnaeus, in orde geschikt, door den Heer Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van verscheide Maatschappyen der Weetenschappen. Benevens een Appendix van een kostbaare Party Goud-en Zilver-Ertsen en andere Mineralen en zeldzaame Naturaliën. Welk alles verkogt zal worden, op Woensdag den 14 Maart 1787, en volgende Dagen, ten Huize van A. Dankmeyer en Zoon, in 't Oude Zyds Heeren Logement te Amsterdam. Door de Makelaars J. Posthumus, Nic. Blinkvliet, Pieter Posthumus, Will. Jan Lobe, Pieter Bel En Joh. Zac. Rycke. By wien de Catalogus voor 8 St. is te bekomen. Alles zal op Maandag en Dingsdag bezien kunnen worden."

(*c*) p. 1, undertitle : " Musaei Houttuiniani pars prima, quae spectat Regnum Animale." " Kabinet van Dieren en Dierlyke Zaaken, uitmaakende het eerste deel der Verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van de Hollandsche Maatschappy en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen, enz."

(*d*) Bound with the above : p. I : " Catalogus van een uitmuntende Verzameling van Plantgewassen, derzelver vrugten en zaaden, alsook van een aanzienlyk Kabinet van Petrefacten, Gesteenten en Mineraalen, in meer dan dertig Jaaren vergaderd, en in order geschikt door den Heer Martinus Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van verscheide Maatschappyën der Weetenschappen. Waar by komt een Collectie van veelerley fraaye Natuurlyke Zaaken, Gelyk Zee-gewassen, Gedierten in Flessen met Liquor, Drooge Gedierten, Opgezette Vogels in Kassen en daar buiten, Kapellen en andere Insekten, Hoorens en Doublet Schulpen enz. Welk alles in Veilinge zal worden gebragt, op Maandag en Dingsdag, den 30 en 31 Maart 1789, ten zynen Huize, op de Roozegraft te Amsterdam. Door de Makelaars Jacob en Pieter Posthumus. By wien de Catalogus voor 2 St. is te bekomen. Alles zal Vrijdag en Saturdag, voor de Verkooping, kunnen bezien worden."

(*e*) p. 1, undertitle : " Musaei Houttuiniani pars altera, quae complectitur Regnum Vegetabile." " Kabinet van Plantgewassen, derzelver Zaaden en Vrugten enz. uitmaakende het Tweede Deel der Verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, med. Doctor, Lid van de

Hollandsche Maatschappy en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen."

(*f*) p. 19, undertitle : " Musaei Houttuiniani pars tertia, quae continet Regnum Minerale." " Kabinet van Delfstoffen, of versteende zaaken, gesteenten en mineraalen, uitmaakende het Derde Deel der verzameling van Naturaliën door M. Houttuyn, Med. Doctor, Lid van de Hollandsche Maatschappy en van het Zeeuwsch Genootschap der Weetenschappen, enz."

(*g*) p. 69 : undertitle of a collection sold together with Houttuyn's second cabinet : " Catalogus van een Collectie van fraaye Naturalia en Rariteiten bestaande in veelerley Gedierten in Flessen met Liquor, opgezette Vogels, zo met als zonder Kassen, Kapellen, Torren, en andere Insecten, Hoorens en Doubletschulpen, eenige Zee-gewassen enz. welke agter die van den Heer Doctor M. Houttuyn verkogt zullen worden op den 31 Maart 1789."

6. It is only " Pars I Regnum Animale " that contains descriptions of new species. From the Foreword (pp. V-VIII), in Dutch, I only translate the portion bearing upon our subject :—

" While writing my Natural History, which took me nearly 30 years, I bought and collected all sorts of objects relating thereto ; not only for study, but also as an example for my figures. At present I am offering the first part of my collection, comprising the Animal Kingdom, while the other parts are not yet ready. All is arranged according to the system of my Natural History, viz. first of all the Mammals, bottled and sealed with red lacquer, as well as dry, and parts of same. Secondly the Birds, mostly in glass cases comprising many rare Cape birds and birds of paradise. Thirdly Amphibia (mostly bottled). Fourthly the Fishes, many from Japan and the East Indies, among which are all those described by me in the Verhandelingen van de Hollandsche Maatschappy, Vol. XX. The dry fishes are followed by bottled and finally dried insects, among which the Crustacea. The Vermes comprise worms, molluscs, among which a large collection of shells, seastars, corals, etc."

" In the descriptions I have tried to give, as far as possible, the real names that are in use, and I have distinguished the new species with an asterisk. This does not hold good for all the butterflies and some other insects, because a number of them, which received new names from me, were later on discovered to have been described in the work of Fabricius. In the butterflies the asterisks only designate the name under which these are found in my collection, usually named according to Goeze, or Kramer and Stoll. Many of the types of the last authors (including Cicadas and Bugs) are in the collection."

7. On page 19 we find the first asterisk (where necessary the English translation of the Dutch is given between brackets, i.e. when Houttuyn does not give the Latin equivalent. [All remarks between brackets are additions and elucidations by myself, Engel] :—

(i) N. 118 *Rana Mitrata**, Brasiliensis. Gemyterde Pad als met Pareltjes bexaaid (i.e. mitred, strewn with little pearls) Seb. Thes. I, Tab. LXXI, Fig. 8.

(ii) N. 119 — — Dexelfde met een witte streep op de Rug, overlangs (i.e. the same with a white longitudinal stripe on the Back) Seba Ibid. Fig. 6, 7. Linnaeo incognitae.

(iii) N. 120 *Rana papillosa**, Tota flavescens nigro maculata et in Dorso toto Papillis exasperata. Pukkelig getepeld Paddetje. An Seb. Ibid. Fig. 9 ? vel Tab. LXXIII Fig. 1, 2.

(iv) N.B. Asteriscis notatae species ut plurimum novae, mihi determinatae. De nieuwe soorten zyn met Sterretjes getekend.

(v) N. 121 *Rana verrucosa** Wrattige Kikvorsch. Huic nulla perfecte similis apud Sebam occurrit : proxima esset, Tab. LXXV. Fig. 1 : nam Ocellorum speciem ad latera habet, unde *Ocellata* dicta Linnaeo : imprimis vero, propter Verrucarum similes in Digitis Pedum, ad singulum Articulum, Carunculas, quas Seba notat in nulla alia Specie inveniri : tum et Digitos perfecte fissos et acutos ut in Bufonibus praecedentibus. Hinc *Verrucosam* apellavi. Non maculis nec zonis omnino caret et plicam in Fronte habet singularem, hoc rarum Specimen.

(vi) N. 122 *Rnaa* [*sic*] *caerulea**. Blaauwe Surinaamsche Kikvorsch. Hoc nomine haec distinguitur vulgo, quae Dorso Colore intense coeruleo vel azureo, inferius Colore Autantio superbit ; pulcherrima Surinamensium, Linnaeo & Sebae ignota, sed forte at Arboream referenda. Vide Boddaert de *Rana bicolore.*

8. The foregoing are the most elaborate descriptions occurring in the catalogue. They suffice to show that it is available under the Rules.

9. There are, however, also many insufficient descriptions, e.g. p. 32 nr. 267 " *Balistes punctatus** Ind. Or, Gestippeld Hoornvischje uit Oost-Indie." These complete or partial *nomina nuda* will be dealt with later on. Here follows first a list of the more or less sufficiently described species.

(i) On p. 24 :—

(*a*) N. 171 *Lacerta fasciata**. Gebandeerde, zwart en wit [fasciate, black and white]. Fasciatae Linnaei non convenit.

(*b*) N. 172 *Lacerta areolata**. Geperkte met witte Stippen [areolate with white dots]. Seb. I, T. 92. f. 5.

(*c*) N. 173 *Lacerta ocellata**. Ge-oogde met Maantjes [ocellate with lunulae]. Seb. I, T. 91. f. 1, 2.

(ii) On p. 26 :—

N. 199 *Coluber Jacapara.** Jakapara-Slang uit West-indië. Seb. T. 20. f. 1. quam proxime : apud Linnaeum non occurrit.

(iii) On p. 28 :—

N. 220 *Coluber cupreus**. Koperstippige Adderslang [Copper speckled *Coluber*]. *Lebetinus.* Nat. Hist. bl. 367. Squamae superiores singulae puncto Cupreo terminantur. Lang 1½ Voet : Buikschilden 162 : Staartschubben 40. [Long 1½ foot : ventral scales 162 : caudal 40].

(iv) On p. 29 :—

(*a*) N. 233 *Anguis Gvanulata** [sic] Een zeer raare zwartachtig bruinroode Slang uit Bengale, wiens huid geheel schijnt bekleed te zyn met

korrelige schubbetjes. Een zeer zeldzaam Voorwerp. [A very curious blackish brown-red snake from Bengal, whose skin seems to be covered totally with granule-like scales. A very rare object].

(*b*) N. 238 *Amphisbaena flavescens**. Geelachtig rosse Tweekop. Zie Nat. Hist. uts. [i.e. I 6] bladz. 433. Lang 26 Duim, dik 1½ Duim. Ringen 230.15 [Long 26 inches, thick 1½ inch. Rings 230.15] & nigro-varia, een zwartbonte geelkop. [A black-spotted yellow-head.]

(v) On p. 30 :—

N. 241 *Amphisbaena marmorata**. Een gemarmerde zwarte rosachtige [marbled black and reddish]. Haec merito *Fuliginosa* appellari posset.

(vi) On p. 35 :—

N. 96 *Ostracion spinosus**. Veeldoornige. Rarissima species, non descripta, fere trigona, superne tres, ad latera quinque aculeos gerit.

(vii) On p. 37 :—

(*a*) N. 285 *Gymnotus varius**. Bonte of gestreepte. Seb. III. T. 32 Fig. 1. Specie differre videtur a priori [i.e. *G. Carapo* Linn Syst. Nat. XII Gen. 144, Sp. 1.], etiamsi Linnaeus hunc eo retulerit, nam Pinna Ani ad finem Caudae excurrit, cujus apex non in filum attenuatur.

(*b*) N. 291 *Callionymus cornutus**. Gehoornde Schelvisduivel. Een Oostindisch Vischje, zekerlyk tot dit Geslagt behoorende wegens de twee Hoornen op den Kop, dus van my genaamd. [Horned *Callionymus*, an East-Indian fish, certainly belonging to this genus and thus so called by me because of two horns on the head.]

(*c*) N. 307 *Cottus alatus**. Linn Syst. Nat. non descriptus, Piscis rarissimus, mihi delatus ex India Orientali. Een Gewiekte Knorhaan of Donderpad uit Oost-indie. [A *Cottus* with wings from the East Indies.]

(viii) On p. 41 :—

N. 328 *Sparus fuscatus**. Een bruinkvlakkige Zee- of Goudbraasem uit Oostindië. Valde singularis et rarus hic est, tam propter rotundam ad Pinnas Pectorales, fere nigram, maculam, quam propter fuscum, quo Nucha et Dorsum obtegitur, Colorem.

(ix) On p. 42 :—

(*a*) N. 335 *Sparus maculatus**. Gevlakt bonte Zee-braasem. Zeer fraay bruinvlakkig op een vergulden Grond is dit vischje. [Very beautifully mottled with brown on a golden ground is this fish.]

(*b*) N. 336 *Sparus vittatus**. Gebandeerde Zee-braasem. Niet minder sierlyk is deeze op een olyfkleurigen of geelachtig bruinen Grond, met witte zwart gerande Banden uitgemonsterd. Ik vind ze ook nergens beschreeven of afgebeeld. Is uit Oostindië. [Not less gracious is this one, with white bands bordered by black on a brown ground. Not described or figured before. From the East Indies.]

(x) On p. 43 :—

(*a*) N. 346 *Perca falcata**. Ind. Orient. Gezeissende Baars uit Oostindië. Propter Pinnam Dorsalem posteriorem Falciformem et insigniter Spinosam. Oculorum orbitae amplissimae sunt. Rarum et valde pulchrum exemplar.

(*b*) N. 347 *Perca punctata**. Gestippelde Baars. Linn. Sp. 20? Ind. Or. Zie Nat. Hist., I. Deel, VIII Stuk, bladz. 20 (19). (cf. Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. p. 291 spec. 13.)

(*c*) N. 348 *Perca guttata**. Gesprenkelde Baars. Vid. Ibidem. Ind. Or. Haec Lineis et Punctis fuscis pulcherrime distincta. Seb. Mus. III. T. 27 f. 15. [Cf. Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. p. 292 spec. 14.]

(*d*) N. 349 *Perca Grammistes**. Gelinieerde Baars, uit Oostindië. Een roodachtig bruine met witte streepen. [A reddish brown one with white stripes.] Grammistes Seb. Mus. III T. 27. f. 5.

(*e*) N. 350 ———— Een zwartachtig bruine dito, beiden zeer raar. [A blackish brown one of the same species, both very curious.] Pinnae dorsales in his distinctae sunt.

(xi) On p. 46 :—

N. 378 *Silurus Verrucosus**. Wrattige (meerval). Aspredo. Gronovii Mus. T. 5. f. 3. Hic manifeste differens a priori [i.e. *Silurus inermis* Japonicus. Holl. My. Verhand. XX p. 338. Differt ab *inermi* Lainnaeano. Surin. Sp. 9, an variëtas], asperitate nomen creavit.

(xii) On p. 48 :—

N. 404 *Cyprinus specularis**. Spiegel-Karper. Zie Nat. Hist. bl. 430. Linnaeo incognitus, ut videtur, et Artedio, Kleinio descriptus.

(xiii) On p. 55 :—

(*a*) N. 454 *Scorpio Indicus**. Oostindische of Ceylonse. Zie Nat. Hist. I 13 p. 286, 290.

(*b*) N. 458 *Cancer noxius**. Rumph. Amb. Cap. XIV. Vergiftig Krabbetje met een zee-Tulpje begroeid [a poisonous crab with a " sea tulip "].

(xiv) On p. 62 :—

Doos (box) 16 *Scarabaeus aranaeoides**. Spinnekopachtig van Suriname. Comparetur Aranea, de Spinnekop. Voet, Copr. T. 52. f. 17.

(xv) On p. 68 :—

(*a*) Doos (box) 31 *Curculio Auro-byssus** Goudstoffig Olyphantje. An Americanus ? Ab *aurifero*. Drury I, T. 32. f. 1. longe diversus. Het is als met Goud Moer of Zyde gemarmerd ; zeer raar. [It is marbled as with gold dust or silk ; very curious.]

(*b*) Doos (box) 34 *Curculio uvarius**. Druifachtig dito. Nat. Hist. Pl. LXXIV f. 16. An *Obesus*. Fabr. Goeze I p. 409. Dit is rood gemarmerd en heeft de Pooten geheel zwart, gelykende veel naar een blaauwe Druif. [This one is red marbled and has black legs, looking much like a blue grape.]

(xvi) On p. 72 :—

Doos (box) 48 *Cerambyx cyaneo-punctatus**. Blaauw Segryn-Bok met drie roode banden, van de Kaap. [Blue shagreen *Cerambyx* with three red bands, from the Cape.]

(xvii) On p. 74 :—

Doos (box) 52 *Leptura auro-fasciata**. Met Goud gebandeerd glanzig blaauw Bokje, van Suriname. [Blue shining *Leptura* with golden bands, from Surinam.]

(xviii) On p. 75 :—

(*a*) Doos (box) 54 *Elater Fulgidus**. Goudglanzige Kniptor van Suriname. [Gold-shining *Elater* from Surinam.] Polline subtilissime Aureo in sulcis Elytrorum et supra Thoracem conspersus. Hy schynt van alle de afgebeelden of beschrevenen te verschillen ; naast zou hy komen aan die der Nat. Hist. Pl. 76. Fig. 13 : doch heeft geen wit : aan die van Voet Pl. 42 Fig. 3, 4 ; of aan den maximus van Sulzer Gesch. T. 6. f. 7. zie Goeze p. 567 : doch heeft geen uitspringende hoeken aan't Borststuk. [This seems to differ from all the species figured or described, closely related to that of Nat. Hist. Pl. 76. Fig. 13, but has no white, that of Voet Pl. 42. Fig. 3, 4, the *maximus* of Sulzer Gesch. T. 6. f. 7, see Goeze p. 567, but he has no prominent edges of the thorax.] Ergo nova species ?

(*b*) Doos (box) 55 *Elater niger**. Zwartglanzige Kniptor van Suriname. A *striato* Linn. Sp. 8 diversus, nec perfecte quadrat Voetii nigro Surinamensi, Fig. 2, nec Gronovii, qui Americanus Goezio. Hinc iterum nova species. [Black shining *Elater* from Surinam.]

(xix) On p. 79 :—

Doos (box) 65 *Carabus trigonus**. Driekantige. *Mihi*. Corpore trigono, Thorace bilobo gibboso. Maxillis enormibus crassis, tridentitis. Elytris planis papilloso-crinitis, ad latera serratis. Abdomine glabro. Van de Kaap. Zeer raar. [From the Cape, very curious.]

(xx) On p. 80 :—

Doos (box) 67 *Tenebrio costatus longipes vel Aranacoides**. Geribde Langpoot of Spinnekop-Tor. Compar. Voet, Gladde Krabbe-Tor 39 F. 52 : item Pallas Tab. C f. 18. Maar de zo blykbaare langheid der Pooten mankeert in beiden : zyn ze er ook by gissing aan geteekend ? Zes stuks van de Kaap. [But the obvious long legs are missing in both figures. Were they perhaps added to the drawing at a guess ? Six specimens from the Cape.]

(xxi) On p. 86 :—

(*a*) Doos (box) 88 *Cicada villosa**. Ruige. Cic. a Ailes velues. Stoll T. VII f. 37.

(*b*) Doos (box) 89 *Cicada bimaculata**. Tweevlakkige. Stoll T. XXIV. f. 132. Van Coromandel.

(*c*) *Cicada cantillans**. Kweelster van de Kaap. [*Cicada* from the Cape.] id. T. XII. f. 59.

(*d*) Doos (box) 90 *Cicada muscoides**. Vliegachtige dito. Ibid. f. 60. Kaap.

(*e*) *Cicada phalaenoides**. Linn. Sp. 40, Stoll T. II. f. 9. Sur. 2 st. [specimens].

(*f*) *Cicada benghalensis**. Verte Phalenoide. Id. T. XI. f. 54. v. Bengale.

(xxii) On p. 87 :—

(*a*) *Cicada Dominula**. Het Juffertje : la Demoiselle. Id. T. I. 4. Sur.

(*b*) Doos (box) 91 *Cicada rubicunda**. Roodlyf. Chineesche Bloedvlak. Id. T. XIII. f. 62.

(*c*) *Cicada variegata**. Bonte Ceylonsche. Id. T. XII. f. 61. Ceyl.

(xxiii) On p. 106 :—

Doos (box) 210 *Oestrum variegatum**. Linn. Syst. Nat. XII. Gen. 251. Bontvleugelige Horsel van Nieuw Jork. Zie Nat. Hist. blz. 405. PL. XCVIII. fig. 1, 2.

(xxiv) On p. 109 :—

Doos (box) 220 *Cancer Volvoides**. Het zeer raare Wevers-Spoel-Krabbetje uit Oostindie, door den Heer Herbst. Tab. II. F. 29, 30, 31, in afb. gebragt en omstandig beschreeven, zeer compleet. [The very rare weaver's shuttle crab from the East Indies, fig. and descr. by Herbst. Very complete.]

(xxv) On p. 112 :—

N. 483 *Ascaris piscium**. Wormpjes by de Lever van de Schelvisschen in 't Lighaam zittende gevonden. [Little worms found in the liver of the haddock.] De zelfde [i.e. Nat. Hist. I. D. XIV Stuk, bladz. 29. Pl. CVII] Fig. 3.

(xxvi) On p. 114 :—

(*a*) N. 498 *Nereis Coronata**. An pertinet ad Cylindrariam Pallassii, Capensem. Misc. Zoologica. pag. 117 ? Sed Coronam Auream gerit. Gekroonde Zee-Duizendbeen.

(*b*) N. 499 *Nereis Chrysodon**. Animal Sabellae Chrysodontis. Linn. Gen. 355. Sp. 813. Goud-Tand-Zee-Duizendbeen. Nat. Hist. als boven, XVI. Stuk. bladz. 623. Pl. CXXV Fig. 7. Pall. Misc. Zoolog. p. 122. Tab. IX. Fig. 4, 5. Haec Belgica erit.

(xxvii) On p. 124 :—

N. 271 *Echinus depressus**. Platronde, groenachtig van Kleur, waar onder raare. Zie Gualth. Tab. 107. Fig. M. F, G, H. [This specific name would have to replace the well-known *Toxopneustes pileolus* Lamarck if Fig. M. is taken as the type ; or *Lytechinus variegatus* if Fig. F was chosen.]

(xxviii) On p. 136 :—

N. 102 *Anomia Haustellum**. Scheppertjes, zeer raar, twee stuks. Langwerpig hol, met geplooide onder—en ingedrukte boven-Schaal of Klepje : dus naar de Gryphieten eenigszins gelykende. [Little scoop, very curious, 2 specimens. Oblong concave with plicated under-shell and impressed upper one, thus looking like the Gryphites.]

(xxix) On p. 138 :—

N. 123 *Mytilus Alaris**. Twee Vlerk-Doubletten of Schouderbladen: ongemeen : zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 21. f. 1.

(xxx) On p. 140 :—

N. 150 *Conus Tessellatus**. Twee Italiaansche Vloertjes, vry groot. Zie Knorr, VI. P. 11. f. 4.

(xxxi) On p. 141 :—

(*a*) N. 156 *Conus signifer**. Een gestippelde Band-Toot of Vaandrager, ongemeen raar : Zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 13. f. 6.

(*b*) N. 159 *Conus Gladiator**. Geele Amadis-Toot : zie Knorr. VI. Pl. 5. f. 3 : vry groot.

(xxxii) On p. 149 :—

N. 244 *Voluta Magellanica**. Een keurlyke Magellaansche Tophooren van de eerste grootte, als zynde zes Duim lang, zeer gaaf en zuiver : zie Knorr. IV. Pl. 29. Fig. 1, 2. [A beautiful *Voluta* from Magellan Straits of the first size, being 6 inches long, very complete and pure.]

10. Here follows a list of what seem to me either absolute or virtual *nomina nuda*, as Houttuyn gives only a scanty or no description, often only a translation of the Latin name. It seems unnecessary to give more than the names, though some might be recognisable for a specialist.

N. 218 *Colubres* [sic] *maculati*, 219 *C. marmorati*, 267 *Balistes punctatus*, 271 *Tetrodon fasciatus*, 273 *T. ornatus*, 303 *Coryphaena vexillifera*, 319 *Chaetodon reticulatus* et *vittatus*, 321 *C. fasciatus*, 360 *Gasterosteus cristatus*, 452 *Aranea longipes*, doos [box] 13 *Scarabaeus comatus*, 14 *S. sculptilis*, 16 *S. gibbosus cupreus*, *S. monilis*, *S. mus flavus*, *S. insignitus*, 18 *S. nuchipubes*, 19 *S. eximius* 26 *Coccinella numerosa*, *C. fasciata*, 27 *Chrysomela viridi-aenea* : 28 *C. obscura*, *C. cupriceps*, p. 67 doos [box] 30 *Curculio niger*, 31 *C. marmoratus*, *C. albo-punctatus*, *C. linearis*, 35 *C. granosus*, *C. pustularis*, *C. marmoreus*, *C. fragarius*, 49 *Cerambyx cyaneo-fulvus*, *C. pulverulentus*, *C. serraticornis*, 51 *C. hungaricus*, *C. ruberrimus*, *C. violaceus*, *C. nigroplanus*, *C. tuberculosus*, *C. quadrimaculatus*, 57 *Cicindela crucifera*, *C. viridi-aenea*, *C. sepulchralis*, *C. viridis*, *C. pullata*, *C. aurichalcea*, 61 *Buprestis aureo-viridis*, *B. punctulata*, *B. aurichalcea*, *B. graminea*, 62 *Dytiscus capensis*, 66 *Carabus auropunctatus*, *C. mordens*, *C. rufipes*, 67 *Tenebrio glaber*, 69 *Meloë fasciatus*, *M. flammeus*, 71 *Blatta atra*, 74 *Mantis fusca*, *M. variegata*, 75 *Gryllus* (*Acrida*) *obtusus*, 77 *G.* (*Bulla*) *crenulatus*, 86 *G.* (*Locusta*) *flavescens*, 89 *Cicada crucifera*, 93 *Cimex phrygius*, 94 *C. succinctus*, *C. vibicinus*, 95 *C. acuminatus*, *C. humeratus*, *C. marginatus*, *C. limbosus*, 199 *Libellula reversa*, 207 *Sphex splendidissima*, 214 *Aranea variegata*, 216 *Scorpio capensis*, *S. ceylonensis*, 221 *Cancer armadilloides*, *C. pediculoides*, N. 552 *Taenia rhombi*, p. 126 N. 11 *Mya acuminata*, 12 *M. fabacea*, 46 *Venus magellanica*, 48 *V. radiata*, 57 *V. tesselata*, 118 *Mytilus purpureus*, 140 *Nautilus perforatus*, 158 *Conus gregarius*, 162 *C. subordinatus*, *C. granulatus*, 277 *Buccinum fenestrata*, 295 *B. oculatum*, 329 *Strombus aplustre*, 375 *Murex turbinites*, 391 *M. granulatus*, 455-458 *Patella rosea*, p. 173, N. 23 *Madrepora florida*.

11. The following fishes designated with an asterisk by Houttuyn were described as new—and hence the names are available—in his paper " Beschryving van eenige Japanse Visschen en andere Zeeschepselen", 1782, in : Verhandelingen Hollandsche Maatschappy Haarlem, XX, 2, p. 311-350. N. 290 *Callionymus Japonicus* (p. 312), N. 292 *Uranoscopus Japonicus* (p. 314), N. 302 *Coryphaena Japonica* (p. 315), N. 314 *Pleuronectes Japonicus* (317), N. 326 *Sparus Argentatus* (p. 319), N. 329 *Sparus fuscescens* (p. 324), N. 330 *Sparus virgatus* (p. 323), N. 331 *Sparus latus* (p. 322), N. 332 *Sparus notatus*, N. 338 *Labrus japonicus* (p. 324), N. 339 *Labrus Boöps* (p. 326), N. 345 *Perca fasciata* (p. 326), N. 355 *Gasterosteus japonicus* (p. 329), N. 361 *Scomber japonicus* (p. 329), N. 362 *Scomber Auratus* (p. 331), N. 364 *Centrogaster fuscescens* (p. 333), N. 365 *Centrogaster argentatus* (p. 334), N. 369 *Trigla alata* (p. 336), N. 375 *Cobitis Japonica* (p. 337), N. 394 *Atherina Japonica* (p. 340).

12. The sudden resurrection of a book about 165 years old containing over 50 specific trivial names fully supported by " indications " and in addition a large number of specific names with " indications " which are probably inadequate could not fail to produce the most serious and far-reaching confusion and would serve no useful purpose whatever. It is therefore very important that Houttuyn's *Catalogue* of 1786 (or 1787) should be suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary powers and also that this suppression should be effected as quickly as possible since otherwise there is the risk that some worker may start discarding well-established names in favour of these long-forgotten Houttuyn names.

13. The proposal which I therefore now submit is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy all new names in the catalogue of the collection formed by Martinus Houttuyn prepared under the title *Animalium Musaei Houttuiniani Index* under the date 1786 in connection with the sale of that collection which took place in 1787 ;

(2) place the generic name *Oestrum* Houttuyn, 1786 (*loc. cit.* : 106), as suppressed under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* the 115 trivial names, as suppressed in (1) above, as specified in Column (1) below, as published in the binominal combination specified in Column (2) below on the page of the *Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index* specified in Column (3) below :—

Trivial name	*Binominal combination*	*Page in the " Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index "*
(1)	(2)	(3)
alaris	*Mytilus alaris*	138
alatus	*Cottus alatus*	39
albopunctatus	*Curculio albopunctatus*	68
aranaeoides	*Scarabaeus aranaeoides*	62
areolata	*Lacerta areolata*	24

Trivial name	*Binominal combination*	*Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"*
(1)	(2)	(3)
atra	*Blatta atra*	82
aureoviridis	*Buprestis aureo-viridis*	77
aurichalcea	*Buprestis aurichalcea*	77
aurichalcea	*Cicindela aurichalcea*	76
aurobyssus	*Curculio aurobyssus*	68
aurofasciata	*Leptura aurofasciata*	74
auropunctatus	*Carabus auropunctatus*	79
benghalensis	*Cicada benghalensis*	86
bimaculata	*Cicada bimaculata*	86
caerulescens	*Carabus caerulescens*	78
cantillans	*Cicada cantillans*	86
capensis	*Dytiscus capensis*	78
chrysodon	*Nereis chrysodon*	114
coerulea	*Rana coerulea*	19
comatus	*Scarabaeus comatus*	61
cornutus	*Callionymus cornutus*	37
coronata	*Nereis coronata*	114
crucifera	*Cicindela crucifera*	76
cupreus	*Coluber cupreus*	28
cupriceps	*Chrysomela cupriceps*	66
cyaneofulvus	*Cerambyx cyaneofulvus*	72
cyanopunctatus	*Cerambyx cyanopunctatus*	72
depressus	*Echinus depressus*	124
dominula	*Cicada dominula*	87
falcata	*Perca falcata*	43
fasciata	*Coccinella fasciata*	66
fasciata	*Lacerta fasciata*	24
fasciatus	*Chaetodon fasciatus*	40
fasciatus	*Meloë fasciatus*	81
fasciatus	*Tetrodon fasciatus*	32
flammeus	*Meloë flammeus*	81
flavescens	*Amphisbaena flavescens*	29
flavescens	*Gryllus (Locusta) flavescens*	85
fragarius	*Curculio fragarius*	69
fregaricus	*Conus fregaricus*	141
fulgidus	*Elater fulgidus*	75
fusca	*Mantis fusca*	82
fuscatus	*Sparus fuscatus*	40
gladiator	*Conus gladiator*	141
graminea	*Buprestis graminea*	77
grammistes	*Perca grammistes*	43
granosus	*Curculio granosus*	68
granulatus	*Anguis granulata*	29
guttata	*Perca guttata*	43
haustellum	*Anomia haustellum*	136
humeratus	*Cimex humeratus*	89
hungaricus	*Cerambyx hungaricus*	73
indicus	*Scorpio indicus*	55
jacapara	*Coluber jacapara*	26
linearis	*Curculio linearis*	68
maculatus	*Sparus maculatus*	42
magellanica	*Venus magellanica*	130
magellanica	*Voluta magellanica*	149
marmorata	*Amphisbaena marmorata*	30
marmoratus	*Curculio marmoratus*	68
marmoreus	*Curculio marmoreus*	69
mitrata	*Rana mitrata*	19
muscoides	*Cicada muscoides*	86
niger	*Curculio niger*	67
niger	*Elater niger*	75
nigroplanus	*Cerambyx nigroplanus*	73
noxius	*Cancer noxius*	55
numerosa	*Coccinella numerosa*	66

Trivial name	*Binominal combination*	*Page in the "Anim. Mus. Houtt. Index"*
(1)	(2)	(3)
obscura	*Chrysomela obscura*	66
obtusus	*Gryllus (Acrida) obtusus*	83
ocellata	*Lacerta ocellata*	24
ornatus	*Tetrodon ornatus*	32
papillosa	*Rana papillosa*	19
pediculoides	*Cancer pediculoides*	109
piscium	*Ascaris piscium*	112
pullata	*Cicindela pullata*	76
pulverulentus	*Cerambyx pulverulentus*	72
punctata	*Perca punctata*	43
punctulata	*Buprestis punctulata*	77
purpureus	*Mytilus purpureus*	137
pustularis	*Curculio pustularis*	68
quadrimaculatus	*Cerambyx quadrimaculatus*	73
reticulatus	*Chaetodon reticulatus*	40
reversa	*Libellula reversa*	104
rhombi	*Taenia rhombi*	120
rosea	*Patella rosea*	169
ruberrimus	*Cerambyx ruberimus*	73
rubicunda	*Cicada rubicunda*	87
rufipes	*Carabus rufipes*	79
sculptilis	*Scarabaeus sculptilis*	61
sepulchralis	*Cicindela sepulchralis*	76
serraticornis	*Cerambyx serraticornis*	73
signifer	*Conus signifer*	141
specularis	*Cyprinus specularis*	47
spinosus	*Ostracion spinosus*	35
splendidissima	*Sphex splendidissima*	105
tessellatas	*Conus tessellatus*	140
trigonus	*Carabus trigonus*	79
tuberculosus	*Cerambyx tuberculosus*	73
uvarius	*Curculio uvarius*	68
variegata	*Cicada variegata*	87
variegata	*Mantis variegata*	82
variegatum	*Oestrum variegatum*	106
varius	*Gymnotus varius*	37
verrucosa	*Rana verrucosa*	19
verrucosus	*Silurus verrucosus*	46
vexillifera	*Coryphaena vexillifera*	39
villosa	*Cicada villosa*	86
violaceus	*Cerambyx violaceus*	73
vittatus	*Sparus vittatus*	42
viridiaenea	*Chrysomela viridioenea*	66
vridiaenea	*Cicindela viridioenea*	76
viridis	*Cicindela viridis*	76
vittatus	*Chaetodon vittatus*	40
volvoides	*Cancer volvoides*	109

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE AS SUBGENERIC NAMES AS FROM LINNAEUS, 1758, CERTAIN TERMS PUBLISHED FOR GROUPS OF SPECIES WITHIN THE GENUS "PHALAENA" LINNAEUS, 1758 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) (APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN RESPONSE TO THE INVITATION GIVEN IN "OPINION" 124)

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(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)462)

In 1758 in the tenth edition of the *Systema Naturae* Linnaeus established seven subdivisions of the genus *Phalaena*, which he named *Bombyx*, *Noctua*, *Geometra*, *Pyralis*, *Tortrix*, *Tinea* and *Alucita*. On page 496 is a key to the divisions, which would seem to establish the names of the divisions as available and of subgeneric value. However, in 1936 the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature promulgated *Opinion* 124, the summary of which states: "The various Subdivisions of genera published by Linnaeus in 1758 are not to be accepted as of this date (1758) as of subgeneric value under the International Rules." Basically, *Opinion* 124 is inadequate, for although it settled certain troublesome problems, it created uncertainty and confusion in other groups in which the names of the Linnaean subdivisions had been long accepted and well established.* Apparently the Commission recognised this possibility, for it stated a willingness to take up individual cases in those groups in which the *Opinion* produced greater confusion than uniformity. There appears to be no logical way of "stretching" *Opinion* 124 to cover the works of Linnaeus subsequent to 1758, and even if that were done there would still remain the problem of determining the status of the Linnaean names used by other authors. Inasmuch as the Commission made no reference to the status of the Linnaean "subgeneric" names in any work later than 1758, although it must have been aware of at least some of them, it appears necessary to consider in detail the use of the various names subsequent to 1758, both by Linnaeus and by the authors that immediately followed him. Discussions, in chronological sequence, of the various works, which have a bearing on this problem are as follows:

1760—Langius, J. J., Caroli Linnaei Systema Naturae . . . Editionem Decimam. . . . I do not consider this a separate work, merely another printing of the original Tenth Edition, and not entitled to separate recognition nomenclatorially.

1761—Linnaeus, C., Fauna Svecica, Second Edition. In this work the seven subdivisions of *Phalaena* are used in the same sense as in 1758. If the names were accepted from this work, five of the seven would fall readily into their customary and recognised usages, while two, *Bombyx* and *Pyralis*, would be used in unfamiliar

Note by the Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:* At its Session held in Paris in 1948 (Paris Session, 9th Meeting, Conclusion 40), the International Commission recognised that, as here stated by Dr. Franclemont, *Opinion* 124 was incomplete and, in consequence, in part, misleading. The Commission remedied this defect to some extent by extending the decision in *Opinion* 124 to all editions of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus and also to the entomological works of Fabricius (J.C.) (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4: 266-267). F. H. 4th August 1952.

associations. If we are to maintain the traditional usage of *Bombyx* as the generic name of the silk moth, it will be necessary for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suspend the Rules. Without doubt all workers in entomology would agree to this action, as there is perhaps no other name which has had the amount of literature built up around it as *Bombyx mori*. This action will be necessary, regardless of the author or the work from which the name is dated, because Blanchard designated *Phalaena Bombyx quercus* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of the genus in 1845 (*Histoire des Insectes* **2** : 373). This same species is the type species of *Lasiocampa* Schrank, 1802, the type genus of the Family LASIOCAMPIDAE. There is an earlier selection of *Phalaena Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus as the type species by Latreille in 1810 (*Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441). This I do not regard as valid, as I think it is excluded from consideration by the wording of the summary of *Opinion* 136 of the International Commission. Some workers accept the instances in which the word " ejusdem " was used by Latreille as falling within the meaning of " one only of the species included in the genus by the original author thereof." This particular point was one of the three questions submitted to the Commission on the 1810 Latreille type selections, but no answer was given. If *Pyralis* is accepted from this date, the type designation of Curtis in December, 1834 (*British Entomology* **11** : 527) will be valid, as the species selected, *barbalis*, is included. This species was not included in *Pyralis* in 1758 ; it was not described until the following year by Clerck. Earlier Curtis had said, " . . . , it will be better to take the first species of Linnaeus as the type, . . . " (1829, *British Entomology* **6** : 288). Near the end of February, 1834, Stephens (*Illustrations of British Entomology*, Haustellata **4** : 25) quoted Curtis' statement of 1829 and pointed out that the first species placed in *Pyralis* in 1758 was *farinalis* and that the first species placed in *Pyralis* in 1761 was *tentacularis*. Stephens thus gives us an idea of the ambiguity of Curtis' initial attempt to fix the type species of *Pyralis*. Unfortunately, Stephens did not at that time (February, 1834) clearly select a type species for *Pyralis*, though criticising Curtis for not doing so, and when he finally selected *farinalis* as the type species of *Pyralis* in January, 1835 (*Illustrations of British Entomology*, Haustellata **4** : 395), his action was ante-dated by Curtis' citation of *barbalis* as type species.

1761—Poda von Neuhaus, N., Insecta Musei Graecensis, . . . I can find no evidence as to which work appeared first in 1761, this or the Second Edition of the *Fauna Svecica*. However, if the names were used from this work, only three could be used in their traditional usages and four, *Bombyx*, *Geometra*, *Tortrix*, and *Alucita*, would be used in unfamiliar associations.

1762—Linnaeus, C., Systema Naturae, Eleventh Edition. This is a reprint of the Tenth Edition, and is said to abound in errors, but to have been recognised by Linnaeus as another edition of his work. I have not seen it, but I assume that it will not differ from the Tenth Edition. Thus if the names were used from this date, they would have the same application as if used from 1758.

1763—Scopoli, J. A., Entomologia Carniolica. . . . The subgeneric names are used in the plural at the head of sections of the genus *Phalaena*. If plural names were to be accepted, the names would be available from this work.

1764—Linnaeus, C., Museum Ludovicae Ulricae. In this work four of the names proposed in 1758 are used, namely *Bombyx*, *Noctua*, *Geometra*, and *Pyralis*. If these names were to be used as dating from this work, they would come to be applied in senses wholly foreign from any in which they have been used.

1767—Linnaeus, C., Systema Naturae, Editio Duodecima Reformata. The Twelfth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* is similar in construction to the Tenth Edition. All the names proposed as subdivisions of *Phalaena* in 1758 recur in the same sense in this work with the addition of one more, *Attacus*. As in 1758, a key to the divisions of *Phalaena* is given (: 809). If the names were used from this work they would have the same application as in Linnaeus, 1758.

1770, 1773 and 1782—Drury, D., Illustrations of Natural History, vols. 1, 2 and 3. The subdivisions are used in an abbreviated form in this work, and are thus unrecognisable without reference to previous usage. If the names should be used from this work, none could be applied in the accepted sense, as this work deals with non-European species.

1775—Fabricius, J. C., Systema Entomologiae. From all the available evidence it appears that this work of Fabricius appeared earlier in the year 1775 than the *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend.* In his autobiography Fabricius says that his *Systema Entomologiae* appeared at Easter time in 1775.[1] The Denis and Schiffermüller work was not reviewed until 8th December, 1775[2], in the *Jenaische Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen.* The *Systema Entomologiae* is the first work in which the names appear in a strictly generic sense. If the names were to be accepted from this work, considerable confusion would arise. Fabricius used *Pyralis* for the species which Linnaeus placed in *Tortrix,* placing the species which Linnaeus had under *Pyralis* along with those he had under *Geometra* in *Phalaena,* and suppressing the Linnaean names *Geometra* and *Tortrix.* In addition he employed *Alucita* of Linnaeus for part of *Tinea* of Linnaeus and for *Alucita* of Linnaeus he used *Pterophora* of Geoffroy. If *Noctua* in the insects were to be dated from this work, it would fall as a homonym of *Noctua* Gmelin (1771) in the birds.

1775—Denis and Schiffermüller, Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend. Like Fabricius' work the names are used in a strictly generic sense. If the names were accepted from this work, the same situation would be met with as would obtain in accepting the names from the *Fauna Svecica.*

2. Following is a discussion of each of the names with the citations of all pertinent genotype designations.

Attacus

Phalaena Attacus Linnaeus, 1767, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 808. 17 included species.

Type designations :

Phalaena Bombyx atlas Linnaeus, 1758=*Attacus atlas* (Linnaeus).

Designated by [Duponchel], 1842, *in* d'Orbigny, *Dictionnaire Universal d'Histoire Naturelle* **2** : 320.

Phalaena Bombyx pavonia major=*Bombyx pyri* Schiffermüller=*Attacus pyri* (Schiffermüller).

Designated by Blanchard, 1845, *Histoire des Insectes* **2** : 372.

Cramer in 1775 (*Papillons Exotiques* **1** : 12, 14) uses *Attacus* in the same manner as Linnaeus for the single species, *atlas.* The first use of *Attacus* in a strictly generic sense is by Germar, 1810 (*Systematis Glossatorum Prodromus,* sect. 1 : 9). I have not been able to consult this work, and I am unable to determine the included species. This name does not fall within the wording of *Opinion* 124.

[1] Julius Schuster 1928, *Linne und Fabricius zu Ihrem Leben und Werk* : 102. (Fascsimile.) F. W. Hope, 1845-47, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **4** : Appendix. (Translation of Fabricius' autobiography.)

[2] L. B. Prout, 1900, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **6** : 159.

Bombyx

Phalaena Bombyx Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) **1** : 495. 58 included species.

Type designations :

Phalaena Bombyx pavonia Linnaeus, 1758 (as : Bombyx pavonia Fab. ; ejusd. *B. quercus*, *mori*, etc.) = *Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus.

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Natural des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441. (See the discussion of this under " 1761—Linnaeus, C., *Fauna Svecica*.")

Phalaena Bombyx quercus Linnaeus, 1758 = *Bombyx quercus* Linnaeus.

Designated by Blanchard, 1845, *Histoire des Insectes* **2** : 373.

Phalaena Bombyx mori Linnaeus, 1758 = *Bombyx mori* (Linnaeus).

Designated by [Blanchard], 1846, *in* Cuvier, *Le Règne Animal* (Disciples Edition) (Insectes) : pl. 151.

Should the Latreille type designation be considered valid, then *Bombyx* would fall in the SATURNIIDAE and would be isogenotypic with *Heraea* Hübner, 1806 and 1822, with type species *Bombyx carpini* Schiffermüller, 1775 = *Phalaena Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Heraea pavonia* (Linnaeus) and with *Eudia* Jordan, 1913, with type species *Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus = *Eudia pavonia* (Linnaeus). If the 1845 type selection of Blanchard were to be accepted as final, *Bombyx* would replace *Lasiocampa* Schrank, 1802, the names being isogenotypic. The traditional type species of *Bombyx* is *mori*[3], but this species was not selected as type species until 1846.

The first use of the name subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus, 1761 (*Fauna svecica* (ed. 2) : 291) for 48 species including *pavonia* and *quercus*, but not *mori*. The first use in a strictly generic sense is by Fabricius, 1775 (*Systema Entomologiae* : 556) for 13 species including *pavonia*, *quercus* and *mori*.

Noctua

Phalaena Noctua Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 508. 68 included species.

Type designations :

Phalaena Noctua typica Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua typica* Linnaeus. Ipso facto. (See Article 30b of the *Règles*.)

Phalaena Noctua pronuba Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua pronuba* (Linnaeus).

By tautonomy. In the second edition of the *Fauna svecica* under species " 1167 PH. NOCTUA *pronuba* " Linnaeus cites a reference to Goedart followed by " Noctua." This seems to fall within the bounds of the provisions for type species by tautonomy.

Phalaena Noctua pronuba Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua pronuba* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441.

Phalaena Noctua exclamationis Linnaeus, 1758 = *Noctua exclamationis* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Duponchel, 1829, *in* Godart, *Histoire Naturelle des Lépidoptères de France* **7** (2) : 71.

The first use of the name subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the Second Edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 305) ; 85 species are listed including *typica*,

[3] *Sericaria* Latreille, 1829, in Cuvier, *Le Règne Animal* (ed. 2), **5** : 404, often used with *mori* as type, is incorrect as *mori* was not one of the originally included species.

pronuba and *exclamationis*. The first use in a strictly generic sense in the insects is by Fabricius in 1775 in the *Systema Entomologiae* (: 590) ; 122 species are listed including *typica*, *pronuba* and *exclamationis*. This name has also been used in the birds, and I have considered all the references carefully, and I find the first valid usage in that group to be Gmelin's in 1771 in the *Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitana* **15** : 447, for *Noctua minor=Stryx accipitrina* Pallas, 1771.[4]

In 1923, Barnes and Benjamin (*Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America* **5** (pt. 2) : 55) stated that the long established and familiar family name NOCTUIDAE should be replaced by PHALAENIDAE. Their reasons were that *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, were isogenotypic, having *Phalaena Noctua typica* Linnaeus, 1758, as type species (see Article 30b of the *Règles*), and that *Noctua* was in effect the typical subgenus of *Phalaena* (see Articles 9 and 29 of the *Règles*). The promulgation of *Opinion* 124 in 1936 (*Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* **73** (8) : 1-2) has put their reasoning in an entirely different light, because these names no longer have the same type species, and one is free to select the type species of *Noctua*.

If we accept *Noctua* Linnaeus as of 1761, *typica* Linnaeus, 1758, cannot be construed as the type species because it is not a new species in this work (see Article 30b of the *Règles*). The type could be *pronuba* Linnaeus, 1758, by tautonomy and also as subsequently selected by Latreille in 1810. Duponchel's subsequent type selection of *exclamationis* Linnaeus, 1758, would be invalid. *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1761, would then take precedence over *Triphaena* Ochsenheimer with the same species, *pronuba*, selected as type species by Curtis in 1831 (*British Entomology* **8** : 348).

The generic name *Noctua*[5] has had slightly varying applications within the subfamily AGROTINAE (recte NOCTUINAE) of the family of which it is the type genus. In America the name has been applied to the group of moths typified by the species related to *c-nigrum* ; this was the usage of John B. Smith and was based upon the Guenée (1852) and Meigen (1829) use of the name. The correct name for this group is *Amathes* Hübner [1821] with type *Noctua baja* Schiffermüller. Hampson, on the basis of the "first species rule," used the name *Noctua* with type species *strix* Linnaeus, 1758, in place of *Thysania* Dalman, 1825, and substituted the subfamily name NOCTUINAE for EREBINAE.

The recognition of the technically correct position of *Phalaena* and *Noctua* and the change of the family name NOCTUIDAE to PHALAENIDAE has led to confusion and to the interjection of the name AGROTIDAE[6] as a substitute for PHALAENIDAE. The inherent confusion lies in the application that the names *Phalaena* and PHALAENIDAE had prior to the change made by Barnes and Benjamin in 1923. *Phalaena* was restricted by Fabricius in 1775 to include the species placed by Linnaeus in *Phalaena Geometra* and *Phalaena Pyralis*. Latreille, accepting this restriction, made his family Phalaenites in Sonnini's Buffon, *Insectes*, in 1802, **3** : 411, and in 1810 (*Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des*

[4] Tams, 1935, *Insecta of Samoa*, Part 3, Lepidoptera, Fasc. 4, 171, refers to *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1766. In this usage (*Amaenitates Academicae*, **7** : 450) the name is a *nomen nudum* ; it is a combination (*Noctua daurica*) of an undescribed species and an undescribed genus. The first date of this use is 1764 (*Dissertatio Academica Demonstrans Necessitatem Promovendae Historiae Naturalis in Rossia*, 16), and it should be credited to Karamyschew, not Linnaeus. It has no nomenclatorial validity.

[5] For a comprehensive discussion of *Noctua* see Grote, 1902. *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.* **41** : 4-12, For a bibliography see Barnes and Benjamin, 1923, *Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America*, **5** (pt. 2), 56-57.

[6] The family name AGROTIDAE was proposed by Grote in 1895 (*Abhandl. naturwiss. Vereins zu Bremen* **14** : 43) to replace the family name NOCTUIDAE. Grote considered it arbitrary to begin zoological nomenclature with the tenth edition of the *Systema Naturae*, and thus, to his way of thinking, *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, was preoccupied by *Noctua* Klein, 1753 (see 1896, *Can. Ent.* **28** : 65-66). Actually the first use of AGROTIDAE was by Heinemann in 1859 (*Schmetterlinge Deutschlands und der Schweiz*, **1** : 488) and was based upon, and equal in concept to, Agrotides of Rambur, proposed in 1848 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France*, **6** : 67). AGROTIDAE in the sense of Rambur and Heinemann is equal to the modern subfamily AGROTINAE (PHALAEINAE) *recte* NOCTUINAE,

Arachnides et des Insectes : 441) he selected *Phalaena Geometra sambucaria* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of *Phalaena*. Leach in 1815 (Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, **9** (pt. 1) : 134) proposed the tribe Phalaenides in which he included five families—Phalaenida, Geometrida, Herminida, Platyptercida and Tortricida. The first two families equal the present family GEOMETRIDAE. Samouelle in 1819 (*Entomologist's Useful Compendium* : 252) combines the two names of Leach for the " Geometrids " and uses PHALAENIDAE. Curtis in his *British Entomology* published between 1823 and 1840 divides the species between GEOMETRIDAE and PHALAENIDAE without any apparent reasons. Duponchel in 1829 and Guenée in 1857 used Phalaenites for the " Geometrids." Packard published his *Monograph of the Geometrid Moths or Phalaenidae of North America* in 1876. The name has been used by other workers, but almost always referring to the " Geometrids," never to the Noctuids. A small group of workers, who apply the " first species rule " rigidly, have asserted that the family name PHALAENIDAE is the correct name for the family called SATURNIIDAE (Testout, *Bulletin Mensuel de la Société linnéene de Lyon*, **1941** : 153).

If we accept the reinstatement of *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1761, as a name acceptable under the strict interpretation of the provisions of the *Règles* and the *Opinions* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, NOCTUIDAE could be used in place of the very ambiguous, though older, family name PHALAENIDAE. In view of the great amount of literature that has been bult up for PHALAENIDAE in the sense of the Geometrid moths and because the use of the name for the Noctuid moths has had very little acceptance generally, I do not think it will contribute anything to stability to continue to advocate the use of PHALAENIDAE in place of NOCTUIDAE. As a family name NOCTUIDAE, proposed as Noctuaelites by Latreille in 1809 (*Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*, **4** : 224), has had universal usage for one concept, and it is still generally used by most workers other than those in England and in North America.

Geometra

Phalaena Geometra Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 519. 75 included species.

Type designation :

Phalaena Geometra papilionaria Linnaeus, 1758 = *Geometra papilionaria* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Duponchel, 1829, *in* Godart, *Histoire Naturelle des Lépidoptères de France*, **7** (pt. 2) : 106.

The first use subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 322) for 81 species including *papilionaria*. The first use in a strictly generic sense is by Schiffermüller in 1775 in the *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend* (: 95) for 191 species including *papilionaria*.

Pyralis

Phalaena Pyralis Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 533, 8 included species.

Type designations :

" First species of Linnaeus."

Designated by Curtis, 1829, *British Entomology* **6** : 288.

Phalaena barbalis Clerck, 1759=*Pyralis barbalis* (Clerck).

Designated by Curtis, 1834 (December), *British Entomology*, **11** : 527.

Phalaena Pyralis farinalis Linnaeus, 1758=*Pyralis farinalis* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Stephens, 1835 (January), *Illustrations of British Entomology* Haustellata, **4** : 395.

Tortrix fagana Schiffermüller, 1775=*Pyralis fagana* (Schiffermüller).

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes*: 441.

The first use of *Pyralis* subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the *Fauna svecica* (ed. 2) : 349 for 13 species including *farinalis* and *barbalis*. If the name were to be accepted from this work, it would fall in the noctuids and replace *Herminia* Latreille, the type genus of the subfamily HERMINIINAE. The first use of the name in a strictly generic sense was by Fabricius in 1775, *Systema Entomologiae* (: 645) for 57 species. These were the species which Linnaeus placed under *Tortrix*. If the name were to be accepted from this source, it would replace *Tortrix* or one of the closely related genera. Blanchard (1840 and 1845) was apparently the last worker to use *Pyralis* in the sense of Fabricius, but he also used *Tortrix* in the Linnaean sense.

Tortrix

Phalaena Tortrix Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10): 530. 24 included species.

Phalaena Tortrix viridana Linnaeus, 1758=*Tortrix viridana* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Curtis, 1839, *British Entomology* **16** : 763.

The first use subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 342) for 40 species including *viridana*. The first use in a strictly generic sense was by Schiffermüller in 1775 in the *Ankündung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wiener Gegend*, (: 125) for 104 species including *viridana*.

Tinea

Phalaena Tinea Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 534. 56 included species. Type designations :

Phalaena Tinea pellionella Linnaeus, 1758=*Tinea pellionella* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Latreille, 1810, *Considérations Générales sur l'Ordre Naturel des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* : 441.

The first use subsequent to 1758 is by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second edition of the *Fauna Svecica* (: 352) for 95 species including *pellionella*. The first use in a strictly generic sense is by Geoffroy in 1762 in his *Histoire Abrégée des Insectes* (**2** : 25 and 173). In this work there are no *nomina trivialia* ; the species included under this name are represented by a descriptive polynominal phrase. Geoffroy spelled the name *Tinaea*. Fabricius first used the name with included *nomina trivialia* in 1775 in the *Systema Entomologiae* (: 655) for 66 species including *pellionella*.

Alucita

Phalaena Alucita Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) : 542. 6 included species. Type designations :

Phalaena Alucita hexadactyla Linnaeus, 1758=*Alucita hexadactyla* (Linnaeus). Designated by Curtis, 1838, *British Entomology* **15** : 695.

Tinea striatella Schiffermüller, 1775=*Alucita striatella* (Schiffermüller).

Designated by [Blanchard] 1846, *in* Cuvier, *Le Régne Animal* (Disciples, Edition). Insectes : pl. 157.

Phalaena Tinea De Geerella Linnaeus, 1758=*Alucita degeerella* (Linnaeus).

Designated by Walsingham, 1911, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Insecta, Lepidoptera-Heterocera **4** : 89 (as the type of *Alucita* Fabr. *nec Alucita* Linnaeus).

The first use subsequent to 1758 was by Linnaeus in 1761 in the second Edition of the *Fauna svecica* (: 370) for 7 species including *hexadactyla*. The first use in a strictly generic sense was by Fabricius in 1775 in the *Systema Entomologiae* (: 667) for 20 species. These were part of the species which Linnaeus included under *Phalaena Tinea*, thus if the name were used from this work it would come to be applied in a different association than the customary one.

CONCLUSIONS

3. In view of the uncertainty as to the work from which to date the generic names which first appeared as the names for groups of species within the genus *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, and of the importance of maintaining these names and the family names based upon them in the same sense as that in which all the pertinent literature has been built up, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following action, namely :—

(1) use its plenary powers :—

(*a*) to suppress the generic name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 495) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;

(*b*) under the procedure envisaged in *Opinion* 124 (i) to validate, as of subgeneric status, the names specified in Column (1) below, those names to be treated as having been published by Linnaeus on the pages of the Tenth Edition of the *Systema Naturae* and on the date specified in that Column, (ii) to designate as the type species of the subgenera concerned the species specified in Column (2) below, and (iii) to direct that the Families in which the subgenera specified in Column (1) are placed shall bear the names specified in Column (3) below :—

Name of subgenus and original reference thereto (1)	*Species designated as the type species of the subgenus specified in Column* (1) (2)	*Name of Family in which subgenus specified in Column* (1) *to be placed* (3)
(i) *Bombyx* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 495 (masculine)	*Phalaena Bombyx mori* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 499	BOMBYCIDAE
(ii) *Noctua* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 508 (feminine)	*Phalaena Noctua pronuba* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 512	NOCTUIDAE*
(iii) *Geometra* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 519 (feminine)	*Phalaena Geometra papilionaria* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 522	GEOMETRIDAE
(iv) *Tortrix* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 530 (feminine)	*Phalaena Tortrix viridana* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 530	TORTRICIDAE
(v) *Pyralis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 533 (feminine)	*Phalaena Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 533	PYRALIDAE†
(vi) *Tinea* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 534 (feminine)	*Phalaena Tinea pellionella* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 536	TINEIDAE
(vii) *Alucita* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 542 (feminine)	*Phalaena Alucita hexadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 542	ALUCITIDAE

*This involves the abandonment of the family names PHALAENIDAE as used in America and AGROTIDAE as used in England.

†The form here proposed to be adopted for the name of this family is PYRALIDAE and not the emendation PYRALIDIDAE for reasons similar to those recently advanced by Hemming (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 68-69) in regard to the family name PIERIDAE and its emendation PIERIDIDAE.

(*c*) under the procedure envisaged in *Opinion* 124, as extended by the International Commission in Paris in 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 266–267), (i) to validate, as of subgeneric status, the name *Attacus*, as from Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** (2) : 808), and (ii) to designate *Phalaena Bombyx atlas* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 495) to be its type species ;

(2) place the under-mentioned generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;—

(*a*) the seven generic names validated under the plenary powers, as *proposed in* (1)(*b*) above with the type species there specified ;

(*b*) *Attacus* Linnaeus, 1767, as validated under the plenary powers, as proposed in (1)(*c*) above, with the type species there specified ;

(3) place the under-mentioned trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;—

(*a*) the trivial names of the seven species specified in Column (2) of (1)(*b*) above ;

(*b*) the trivial name *atlas* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Phalaena atlas*) (trivial name of type species of *Attacus* Linnaeus, 1767) ;

(4) place the generic name *Phalaena* Linnaeus, 1758, as proposed, under (1)(*a*) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

4. If the above actions are taken, it is believed that stability in the use of these names will result and that the growing confusion in the nomenclature of the Lepidoptera Heterocera will be materially reduced.

SUPPORT FOR DR. L. R. COX'S PROPOSAL FOR THE REJECTION OF THE "PRODROMO" AND "PROSPETTO DELLA CLASSE DEI VERMI" OF RENIER AS NOT HAVING BEEN DULY "PUBLISHED" AS REQUIRED BY THE "RÈGLES"

By MYRA KEEN

(*Stanford University, Department of Geology, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)432)

(Extract from a letter dated 9th June 1952)

I strongly support the proposal by Dr. L. R. Cox that the works credited to Renier, 1804, be rejected. One wonders why any of these tabular summaries should have been considered published.

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR "BOMBYX" FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By JIŘÍ PACLT
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(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)288)

Fabricius in 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 556) erected the genus *Bombyx* for a number of species, one of which (*Phalaena Bombyx mori* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 499) may be considered to have been selected as the type species by Oken in 1815 (*Lehrb. Naturgesch.* **3**(1) : 714). The status of Oken's *Lehrbuch* for nomenclatorial purposes has been questioned, but, whatever may be the position in this regard, the name *Bombyx* has ever since Oken's time been used in the foregoing sense in almost all general, as well as special, works on pure zoology and in the various fields of applied science.

2. Unfortunately, however, Latreille was the first author to select a type species for this genus (Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 441) and the species which he so selected was totally different from that accepted by Oken and almost all later authors. The species selected by Latreille was "*pavonia* Fabr.", i.e. *Phalaena Bombyx pavonia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 496), a species which is today placed in the genus *Eudia* Jordan, 1913, of the family SATURNIIDAE.

3. Latreille's selection of *Phalaena pavonia* Linnaeus to be the type species of *Bombyx* Fabricius led Berthold in 1827 (*in* Latreille, *Natur. Fam. Thierr.* : 480) to erect a new genus for *Phalaena mori* Linnaeus, to which he gave the name *Sericaria*. Two years later this generic name was used by Latreille himself (Cuvier's *Règn. anim.* (2nd ed.) **5** : 404). Only a few subsequent authors have used the name *Sericaria* Berthold in preference to the name *Bombyx*.

4. I am of the opinion that it would be highly undesirable to disturb the use of the generic name *Bombyx* for *Phalaena mori* Linnaeus, having regard to the fact : (1) that that generic name has been almost universally used for *P. mori* Linnaeus for well over a century, and (2) that the strict application of the *Règles* would give rise to great confusion by transferring the generic name *Bombyx* to the genus now known as *Eudia* Jordan, 1913, and the family name BOMBYCIDAE to the family now known as SATURNIIDAE, which latter name would thus fall to the ground.

5. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Bombyx* Fabricius, 1775, made prior to the decision now

proposed to be taken, and (*b*), having done so, to designate *Phalaena mori* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Bombyx* Fabricius, 1775 (gender of generic name : masculine), with the type species specified in (1) above, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ;*

(3) to place the trivial name *mori* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Phalaena mori*) (trivial name of type species of *Bombyx* Fabricius, 1775) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE FOR " PYRALIS " FABRICIUS, 1775 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA) A TYPE SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT NOMENCLATORIAL USAGE

By JIŘÍ PACLT

(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)331)

In 1775 Fabricius established the genus *Pyralis* (*Syst. Ent.* : 645). From the species included in this genus by Fabricius, Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 441) selected "*fagana* Fabr." (i.e. *Pyralis fagana* Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 276) as the type species of this genus. Twenty-four years later, Stephens (1834, *Ill. Brit. Ins.* Haust. **4** : 25) regarded the genus *Pyralis* from a different point of view and selected *Phalaena Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 533) to be the type species of this genus.

2. With very few exceptions authors have since Stephens' time accepted *P. farinalis* Linnaeus as representative of the genus *Pyralis*. It would be highly undesirable at this date to disturb this usage.

3. The present proposal for the conservation of the generic name *Pyralis* in its accustomed sense deserves support for the following reasons : (1) The selection of *Phalaena farinalis* Linnaeus as the type species of this genus has been almost universally accepted by workers in this group for the last 120 years, and the family name PYRALIDIDAE based upon this generic name immediately evokes a clear idea of this important group of moths. (2) No author except Latreille in 1810 has ever applied the generic name *Pyralis* to the species *Pyralis fagana* Fabricius, which belongs to a different genus and family (genus *Diurnea* Haworth, 1811 ; Family GELECHIIDAE.) For these reasons, I am of the opinion that the acceptance of Latreille's type selection for the genus *Pyralis* would produce serious and quite unnecessary confusion,

4. I accordingly ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

(1) to use its plenary powers (*a*) to set aside all type selections for *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and (*b*), having done so, to designate *Phalaena Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of this genus ;

(2) to place the generic name *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775 (gender of generic name : feminine), with the type species specified in (1) above, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :*

(3) to place the trivial name *farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the combination *Phalaena Pyralis farinalis*) (trivial name of type species of *Pyralis* Fabricius, 1775) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology.*

PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY THE TYPE SPECIES OF "EPISEMA" OCHSENHEIMER, 1816, THEREBY MAINTAINING "DILOBA" BOISDUVAL, 1840, FOR USE IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

By JIŘÍ PACLT,

(*Bratislava, Czechoslovakia*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)332)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers in such a way as to ensure that the generic name *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840 (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) shall continue to be available for use in its accustomed sense, that is, for *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758. The name *Diloba* Boisduval is one of considerable importance in applied biology (see, for example, Schmidt & Goebel, 1881, *Die schädlichen und nützlichen Insecten* **2** ; Schmidt (G.), *Ent. Beih.* **6** : 13), and the displacement of this name in favour of the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816, as would be required under a strict application of the ordinary Rules, would cause great and quite unjustified confusion. The details of this case are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. Hitherto the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (*Schmett. Europa* **4** : 65) has been used for species of the subfamily DASYPOLIINAE of the family

PHALAENIDAE. This usage is based upon the selection by Guenée in 1852 (*Spec. Gén. Lep.* **5** (Noct. 1) : 173) of *Noctua trimacula* Hübner, [1800–1803] (*Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. Noct. 30, figs. 141–142) (the third of the species cited by Ochsenheimer) to be the type species of this genus. It now appears, however, that the foregoing type-selection by Guenée is invalid, for twenty-four years earlier Stephens (1828, *Ill. Brit. Ins.*, Haustell. **2** : 14) had already validly selected *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758 (the first of the species cited by Ochsenheimer) to be the type species of *Episema*. This type selection is extremely disturbing, for *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus belongs to the subfamily DILOBINAE of the family TETHEIDAE and thus belongs to an entirely different family from that in which, in accordance with Guenée's type selection, the genus *Episema* Ochsenheimer has hitherto been placed.

3. Stephens' selection of *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus as the type species of *Episema* Ochsenheimer was never accepted, and twelve years later Boisduval in 1840 (*Gen. Index meth.* : 88) established the monotypical genus *Diloba* Boisduval (in the synonymy of which he cited "Episema Ochs., Stephens") for the reception of this species.

4. It will be seen from the particulars given above that the strict application of the ordinary rules in the present case would be open to strong objection, for (1) the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer has been uniformly applied to *Noctua trimacula* Hübner, [1800-1803] (the oldest name for which is *Phalaena glaucina* Esper, [1789] (*Die Schmett.* **3** : pl. 81, figs. 4, 5, suppl. :11), (2) the name *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840, has been uniformly applied to *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758, (3) the displacement of the name *Episema* Ochsenheimer (as would be necessary) in favour of the quite unknown name *Derthisa* Walker, 1857 (*List. Specimens lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **11** : 534) would be most undesirable, (4) the transfer of the generic name *Episema* Ochsenheimer from the genus of the family PHALAENIDAE for which it is always employed to the genus of the family TETHEIDAE now known by the name *Diloba* Boisduval and the consequent disappearance of the latter name in synonymy would cause confusion not only in the systematics of the group but also in the literature of applied biology. It is to prevent these serious results from arising that the present application is made to the Commission.

5. The actual proposal now put forward to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is that it should :—

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all type selections for the genus *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816, made prior to the decision now proposed to be taken, and, having done so, should designate *Bombyx glaucina* Esper, [1789], to be the type species of this genus ;

(2) place the following generic names on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;—

(*a*) *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840 (gender of generic name : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Phalaena caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758) ;

(*b*) *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (gender of generic name: neuter) (type species, by designation, as proposed in (1) above, under the plenary powers: *Bombyx glaucina* Esper, [1789]);

(3) place the following trivial names on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*;—

(*a*) *caeruleocephala* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Phalaena caeruleocephala*) (trivial name of type species of *Diloba* Boisduval, 1840);

(*b*) *glaucina* Esper, [1789] (as published in the binominal combination *Bombyx glaucina*) (trivial name of type species of *Episema* Ochsenheimer, 1816).

SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY MR. JOHN G. FRANCLEMONT IN REGARD TO THE GENERIC NAME "PHALAENA" LINNEAUS, 1758, AND THE NAMES PUBLISHED BY LINNAEUS FOR GROUPS OF THAT GENUS (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA).

By EUGENE MUNROE,

(*Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada*)

(Letter dated 4th July 1950)

Mr. John G. Franclemont, of the United States National Museum, has sent me a copy of his paper on the Linnaean subgeneric names of *Phalaena*, with the request that I study the arguments and recommendations presented, and make known my views on the subject to you, as Secretary to the International Commission.

I have read Mr. Franclemont's paper carefully. I have a special interest and knowledge only in the cases of *Pyralis* and *Alucita*, but I have studied critically the discussion of the other names.

I am glad to say that I find nothing to add to the facts and opinions which Mr. Franclemont has presented, beyond my hearty commendation and warm support. I earnestly hope that the International Commission will see its way to following the recommendations outlined at the end of Mr. Francelmont's paper.

PROPOSED CORRECTION OF AN ERRONEOUS ENTRY ON THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" RELATING TO THE NAME "PENAEUS" WEBER, 1795 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA) (CORRECTION OF AN ENTRY IN "OPINION" 104)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)566)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to rectify an error made in *Opinion* 104 when the name *Penaeus* Weber, 1795 (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda) was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. The error involved was detected in the process of preparing the *Official List* for publication in book form.

2. The following is the entry made on the *Official List* in respect of the name *Penaeus* Weber in *Opinion* 104 (1928, *Smithson. miscel. Coll.* **73** (No. 5) : 27) :— "*Penaeus* Fabr. in Weber, 1795a, 94 (1798 emendation of 1795 misprint) tsd (1810) *monodon*."

3. The name *Peneus* (so spelt) was first published by Weber in 1795 on page 94 of his *Nomencl. ent. Syst. Fabr.*, a work in which Weber attempted (with very imperfect success) to set out the system of classification worked out by Fabricius. As is well known, this work consists essentially of a list of generic and specific names; where new generic names were introduced, no verbal diagnosis was given for the nominal genera so established, but these generic names are available under the *Règles*, in those cases where under the generic name concerned Weber cited a specific name that was itself an available name in the sense that it had previously been published with a description, definition or indication. In the case of the nominal genus *Peneus*, Weber cited three specific names as the names of species regarded as belonging to this genus, one of these names being *Peneus monodon*. The point which was overlooked by the applicant who submitted the case dealt with in *Opinion* 104 was that each of the three specific names cited by Weber under his genus *Peneus* was a *nomen nudum*. The position is therefore that the generic name *Peneus* Weber, 1795, is itself a *nomen nudum*, being a generic name published (1) without any verbal indication and (2) without any previously published nominal species referred to it. It was therefore under a complete misapprehension of the facts that this name was admitted to the *Official List* and its removal therefrom is accordingly inevitable, unless the International Commission were to decide to use its plenary powers both to validate this name and also to provide the genus so named with a type species.

4. Since Weber's little book was admittedly no more than an advance announcement of the system of classification devised by Fabricius, it was only to be expected that, when Fabricius published his *Supplementum Entomologiae systematicae*, he should himself publish the foregoing name as a new name of his

own. This is exactly what Fabricius did do, except that he naturally adopted the correct spelling *Penaeus* (Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 385, 408). Fabricius provided his genus *Penaeus* with a verbal diagnosis and in addition referred to the genus so named validly described nominal species. Under the *Règles*, either of these courses is sufficient to confer availability upon a new generic name (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 78–80). The name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, not being a homonym of a previously published generic name consisting of the same word, is in these circumstances an available name.

5. One of these nominal species included by Fabricius in 1798 in his genus *Penaeus* was the species *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, then described for the first time (1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 408). Fabricius did not designate a type species for this genus and it is necessary therefore to ascertain when one of the species included in the genus by Fabricius was first subsequently selected as the type species. This was in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 102, 422) when Latreille so selected *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, 1798.

6. We see therefore that the object which the applicant in the case dealt with in *Opinion* 104 had in mind, but which he failed to secure, can now be secured without the use of the plenary powers, simply by the substitution on the *Official List* of the valid name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, for the invalid name *Peneus* Weber, 1795, and this is what it is now recommended should be done. In view of the widespread demand for the publication of the first instalment of the *Official List* and the fact that publication cannot take place until this and certain other errors have been corrected, it is hoped that the International Commission will give all practicable priority to the present application.

7. The specific action which is now recommended is that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

(1) delete from the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* the invalid name *Penaeus* (emend. of *Peneus*) Weber, 1795, erroneously added thereto under *Opinion* 104, and in its place insert as Name No. 498, the name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798 (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810) : *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, 1798) ; *Opinion* 104 being at the same time corrected accordingly ;

(2) place on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

(*a*) the name *Peneus* Weber, 1795 (a *nomen nudum*) ;

(*b*) the name *Penaeus* (emend of *Peneus*) Weber, 1795 (a cheironym) ;

(3) place the trivial name *monodon* Fabricius, 1798 (as published in the binominal combination *Penaeus monodon*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;

(4) place the trivial name *monodon* Weber, 1795 (as published in the binominal combination *Peneus monodon*) (a *nomen nudum*) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

SUPPORT FOR MR. FRANCIS HEMMING'S PROPOSAL FOR THE CORRECTION IN THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE ERRONEOUS ENTRY IN "OPINION" 104 RELATING TO THE NAME "PENAEUS" FABRICIUS, 1798 (CLASS CRUSTACEA, ORDER DECAPODA)

By L. B. HOLTHUIS

(*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)566)

(Enclosure to letter dated 6th July 1951)

It was most unfortunate that in *Opinion* 104 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the invalid generic name *Peneus* (emended to *Penaeus*) Weber, 1795, and not the valid name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, for the same genus, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

Until the introduction of Weber's names into carcinology by Miss Rathbun in 1904, the name *Penaeus* was always attributed to Fabricius. Moreover after 1904, and even after 1928 (the year in which *Opinion* 104 was published), most authors, including the foremost specialist of Penaeidea, Dr. Martin D. Burkenroad, continued to cite Fabricius as the author of the name *Penaeus*.

As the generic name *Penaeus* Fabricius (*a*) is generally accepted as denoting a genus of shrimps which is of great economic importance all over the world, (*b*) is the only available name for that genus, and (*c*) was originally published in the orthography (*Penaeus*) which has been officially recognised as the correct form, whereas the generic name *Peneus* Weber (i) has been used by very few authors, (ii) is invalid from a nomenclatorial point of view, and (iii) was originally published in an orthography (*Peneus*) which differs from that generally used in the name employed to denote this genus and one which moreover has now been ruled (in *Opinion* 104) to be incorrect, I can only come to the conclusion that Mr. Hemming's proposal that the name *Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798, should be placed on the *Official List* in place of the name *Peneus* Weber, 1795, is very commendable. I accordingly desire to give that proposal my full support.

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